

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**IN RE:
GUANTANAMO BAY
DETAINEE LITIGATION**

Misc. No. 08-442 (TFH)

Civil Action Nos.

**02-CV-0828, 04-CV-1136, 04-CV-1164,
04-CV-1194, 04-CV-1254, 04-CV-1937,
04-CV-2022, 04-CV-2035, 04-CV-2046,
04-CV-2215, 05-CV-0023, 05-CV-0247,
05-CV-0270, 05-CV-0280, 05-CV-0329,
05-CV-0359, 05-CV-0392, 05-CV-0492,
05-CV-0520, 05-CV-0526, 05-CV-0569,
05-CV-0634, 05-CV-0748, 05-CV-0763,
05-CV-0764, 05-CV-0833, 05-CV-0877,
05-CV-0881, 05-CV-0883, 05-CV-0889,
05-CV-0892, 05-CV-0993, 05-CV-0994,
05-CV-0995, 05-CV-0998, 05-CV-0999,
05-CV-1048, 05-CV-1124, 05-CV-1189,
05-CV-1220, 05-CV-1236, 05-CV-1244,
05-CV-1347, 05-CV-1353, 05-CV-1429,
05-CV-1457, 05-CV-1458, 05-CV-1487,
05-CV-1490, 05-CV-1497, 05-CV-1504,
05-CV-1505, 05-CV-1506, 05-CV-1509,
05-CV-1555, 05-CV-1590, 05-CV-1592,
05-CV-1601, 05-CV-1602, 05-CV-1607,
05-CV-1623, 05-CV-1638, 05-CV-1639,
05-CV-1645, 05-CV-1646, 05-CV-1649,
05-CV-1678, 05-CV-1704, 05-CV-1725,
05-CV-1971, 05-CV-1983, 05-CV-2010,
05-CV-2083, 05-CV-2088, 05-CV-2104,
05-CV-2112, 05-CV-2185, 05-CV-2186,
05-CV-2199, 05-CV-2200, 05-CV-2249,
05-CV-2349, 05-CV-2367, 05-CV-2371,
05-CV-2378, 05-CV-2379, 05-CV-2380,
05-CV-2381, 05-CV-2384, 05-CV-2385,
05-CV-2386, 05-CV-2387, 05-CV-2398,
05-CV-2444, 05-CV-2477, 05-CV-2479,
06-CV-0618, 06-CV-1668, 06-CV-1674,
06-CV-1684, 06-CV-1688, 06-CV-1690,
06-CV-1691, 06-CV-1758, 06-CV-1759,
06-CV-1761, 06-CV-1765, 06-CV-1766,
06-CV-1767, 07-CV-1710, 07-CV-2337,
07-CV-2338, 08-CV-0987, 08-CV-1085,
08-CV-1101, 08-CV-1104, 08-CV-1153,
08-CV-1185, 08-CV-1207**

GOVERNMENT’S BRIEF REGARDING PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK ISSUES

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Pursuant to *Boumediene v. Bush*, 128 S. Ct. 2229 (2008), this Court has ordered expedited review in over 200 constitutionally-derived habeas cases filed by aliens captured abroad and detained as enemy combatants at the United States Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In its order of July 11, 2008, the Court ordered the parties to brief the following issues relating to the procedural framework for these wartime constitutional habeas actions: the burdens borne by the respective parties; the scope of discovery; the standard for obtaining an evidentiary hearing; the application of confrontation and compulsory process rights; and the standard governing hearsay evidence. These issues are closely related and their resolution turns on a common core of legal principles that govern the unique circumstances of the cases now before the Court. Those principles provide overarching guidance for the cases under consideration.

For habeas review of wartime status determinations, the Supreme Court has stressed that any “factfinding process” must be “prudent and incremental.” *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 539 (2004) (plurality); *see also Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2276 (“In considering both the procedural and substantive standards used to impose detention to prevent acts of terrorism, proper deference must be accorded to the political branches.”). Pursuant to *Hamdi*, it is the Government’s burden to present, in its return, sufficient credible evidence to establish that a petitioner is properly held as an enemy combatant. Although petitioners have no right to any discovery, as part of its return, the Government will provide any evidence that tends materially to undermine information presented in the return to support the petitioner’s classification as an enemy combatant, which the attorneys preparing the factual return encounter in developing the

return. Upon the filing of the Government's return, a petitioner may question the sufficiency of the Government's showing and supplement the record with his own evidence. After rebuttal submissions, the Court may then determine whether the evidence adequately establishes petitioner's enemy combatant status.

Under the historical habeas practice constitutionalized in the Suspension Clause, moreover, any discovery obligation that could conceivably be appropriate in this setting (which would amount to constitutionally-compelled process for wartime status determinations), will be readily satisfied by the Government's provision of material exculpatory evidence as set forth above.¹ For a "prudent and incremental" process, the Court should not even consider further discovery until it reviews the returns and traverses in individual cases. And even if the Court then concludes that more factfinding may be necessary (historical habeas practice notwithstanding), it should still reject wholesale the liberal discovery standards set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (which are generally inapplicable even to modern statutory habeas proceedings outside the context of wartime status determinations). *See Harris v. Nelson*, 394 U.S. 286, 292-98 (1969). Rather, it should provide that any discovery request must be approved by the Court and must be predicated on a strong and particularized showing of need. Any such discovery must also take account of the exigencies posed by ongoing warfare and the responsibilities of potential witnesses. As this Court has recognized, "[t]he discovery process alone risks aiding our enemies by affording them a mechanism to obtain what information they

¹"Exculpatory" in this context does not refer to information that exculpates a detainee from criminal liability, inasmuch as the issue of criminal liability is not material to the authority of the Department of Defense to detain the petitioners in these cases. Rather, it refers to evidence that tends materially to undermine the information presented in the return to support the petitioner's classification as an enemy combatant.

could about military affairs and disrupt command missions by wresting officials from the battlefield to answer compelled deposition and other discovery inquiries.” *In re Iraq and Afghanistan Detainees Litigation*, 479 F. Supp. 2d 85, 105 (D.D.C. 2007) (Hogan, J.).

Likewise, the presentation of live testimony at an evidentiary hearing is generally inappropriate even under modern statutory habeas practice, and is certainly not constitutionally mandated for wartime status determinations. No constitutional or evidentiary standard prohibits the Court from relying on the paper record submitted by the parties in finding facts. A “prudent and incremental” approach would require the Court to consider the parties’ written submissions first, before even considering whether to receive live testimony. Moreover, any testimony presented directly to the Court would present enormous logistical difficulties in the context of concurrent and expedited proceedings in over 200 cases involving detainees captured in wartime at locations around the world. Indeed, this sort of evidentiary hearing would make expedition of these cases impossible. Under controlling Supreme Court precedent, an evidentiary hearing in this context is appropriate only when, absent a hearing, the weight of the evidence supports the petitioner.

By its terms, the Sixth Amendment is inapplicable to these civil habeas proceedings. Thus, neither the Confrontation Clause nor the Compulsory Process Clause presents any obstacle to proceeding on a paper record. Moreover, even if live testimony were otherwise appropriate, petitioners could not properly summon military servicemembers or intelligence officers from their urgent and ongoing duties in the ongoing war. Furthermore, the courts lack authority to order the admittance of aliens held as enemy combatants at a secure military base in Cuba into the United States to appear live at hearings. Such an extraordinary order would also be

imprudent and unnecessary, as video or phone conferencing could also allow live testimony by detainees in any event.

Finally, under controlling Supreme Court precedent, the Court plainly may consider hearsay evidence in these proceedings and this Court should hold that it is admissible. Indeed, it is readily apparent that in many cases both petitioners and the Government will have no choice but to rely upon hearsay for their best evidence. The issue is not whether such evidence should be considered, but the weight it should be accorded. That is a determination that must be made on a case-by-case basis. In making such determinations, “the Constitution would not be offended by a presumption in favor of the Government’s evidence.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 534.

DISCUSSION

I. THE COURT SHOULD ENTER AN ORDER IMPLEMENTING THE PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY SET FORTH IN THE CONTROLLING PLURALITY OPINION IN *HAMDI*

A. *Hamdi* Provides the Appropriate Framework for These Proceedings.

The “capture and detention of lawful combatants and the capture, detention, and trial of unlawful combatants, by ‘universal agreement and practice,’ are ‘important incident[s] of war.’” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 518 (quoting *Quirin*, 317 U.S. at 28); *accord id.* at 587-88 (Thomas, J., dissenting).² While, to be sure, federal courts have “review[ed] applications for habeas relief in a wide variety of cases involving executive detention, in wartime as well as in times of peace,” *Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U.S. 466, 474 (2004), the scope of review has been particularly limited in

² Although Justice Thomas disagreed with the ultimate resolution in *Hamdi*, his opinion provides a broader rationale than Justice O’Connor’s four-justice plurality for the lawful detention of enemy combatants. Thus, under the rationale of *Marks v. United States*, 430 U.S. 188, 193 (1977), the plurality is the controlling opinion in *Hamdi*, and is binding on this Court.

cases dealing with the military in periods of armed conflict. *See Burns v. Wilson*, 346 U.S. 137, 139 (1953) (“[I]n military habeas corpus the inquiry, the scope of matters open for review, has always been more narrow than in the civil cases.”).

These cases present the question of what habeas procedures are constitutionally compelled to review the continued detention of aliens captured and detained abroad as enemy combatants. For that question, the most relevant precedent is *Hamdi*. In that case, the Supreme Court established a framework for adjudicating *statutory* habeas petitions filed on behalf of *citizens* detained in the United States as enemy combatants. *A fortiori*, these procedures are more than sufficient in the context of *constitutional* habeas actions filed by *aliens* detained as enemy combatants in Cuba.

First, the *Hamdi* framework implemented modern statutory habeas under section 2241; because the Military Commissions Act (MCA) repealed that provision for aliens held as enemy combatants, the procedures here should contain only those required by the Suspension Clause itself, as identified in *Boumediene* and as reflected in longstanding historical habeas practice. Although *Boumediene* did not specify the precise procedural rules for constitutional habeas proceedings involving wartime status determinations for aliens captured and held outside the United States, *see* 128 S. Ct. at 2271, the Court did identify certain elements that are “constitutionally required,” *id.* at 2270. Because the MCA eliminates statutory habeas for these petitioners in its entirety, and is unconstitutional only to the extent that the Suspension Clause mandates habeas review in this context of its own force, the only appropriate procedures are those required by the Constitution itself. *Id.* at 2278 (Souter, J., concurring) (“Subsequent legislation eliminated the statutory habeas jurisdiction over these claims, so that now there must

be constitutionally based jurisdiction or none at all.”). Moreover, *Boumediene* explicitly “[did] not hold” that constitutional habeas proceedings for wartime status determinations must duplicate statutory proceedings under § 2241 and modern habeas practice. 128 S. Ct. at 2267, 2274. Thus, while the procedures afforded under the modern habeas statute and rules might define a ceiling of protection, they clearly do not define a floor.

Second, because aliens are entitled to lesser (and certainly not greater) constitutional protections than citizens like Hamdi, the framework that the Supreme Court deemed constitutionally sufficient for *citizens* held as wartime enemy combatants is more than constitutionally adequate for *aliens* captured under similar circumstances and detained as wartime enemy combatants. The proposition that citizens and non-citizens may be extended different constitutional protections is well established. *See, e.g., United States v. Verdugo-Urquidez*, 494 U.S. 259, 273 (1990). *Cf. Mathews v. Diaz*, 426 U.S. 67, 79-80 (1976) (“In the exercise of its broad power over naturalization and immigration, Congress regularly makes rules that would be unacceptable if applied to citizens.”). *Boumediene*, does not affect this bedrock principle. Simply put, if the *Hamdi* framework was sufficient for a citizen, it necessarily must be good enough for an alien – particularly if, as in *Hamdi*, the detainee was captured outside the United States. *See Al-Marri v. Pucciarelli*, — F.3d —, 2008 WL 2736787, *42 (4th Cir. July 15, 2008) (Traxler, J., concurring) (recognizing that many of the exigencies underlying the rationale in *Hamdi* emerge, in part, from the extraterritorial capture). Indeed, for this reason, as the controlling plurality recognized in *Hamdi*, “the full protections that accompany challenges to detentions in other settings may prove unworkable and inappropriate in the enemy-combatant setting.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 535. Habeas review accommodates such

limitations because the writ's "precise application . . . change[s] depending upon the circumstances." *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2267.

Third, because the petitioners are at a location where lesser constitutional protections apply than was the citizen in *Hamdi*, the framework that the Supreme Court found appropriate for a citizen held in the United States must necessarily be sufficient. *Hamdi*'s procedural framework was sufficient for a detainee held *in the United States*, where the Constitution applies with full force. This case, on the other hand, involves a detainee held in Cuba, where the Constitution has diminished application under a multi-factor test. *See Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2259. It is a debatable proposition which specific constitutional provisions apply at Guantanamo and to what extent they apply, but obviously the protection provided by the Constitution is not *more extensive* than it was in *Hamdi*, where the detention was in the United States. Thus, in this respect as well, the *Hamdi* procedures *a fortiori* provide constitutionally-adequate procedures for habeas review.

The *Hamdi* framework is fully consistent with the constitutionally-required elements of habeas identified by *Boumediene*. Under *Boumediene*, a constitutional habeas court must have "some authority to assess the sufficiency of the Government's evidence against the detainee." 128 S. Ct. at 2270. It also must "have the authority to admit and consider relevant exculpatory evidence that was not introduced during the earlier proceeding." *Ibid.* (concluding that it is "constitutionally required" that petitioners have the opportunity "to supplement the record on review"). The procedural framework in *Hamdi* provides the necessary elements of habeas review that, according to *Boumediene*, "accords with [the] test for procedural adequacy in the due process context." *Id.* at 2268 (citing *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976)). In

sum, the *Hamdi* framework allows this Court to assess the sufficiency of the evidence and allows the petitioners to submit their own evidence (and, of course, the *Hamdi* framework allows this Court to address legal issues raised by petitioners). Indeed, it would be startling if the Suspension Clause, which primarily preserves jurisdiction and a cause of action to challenge detention, of its own force mandated adjudicatory procedures beyond those required by the Due Process Clause itself.

Hamdi also is a vital precedent on the procedures to be employed in habeas even though the *Boumediene* Court concluded that *Hamdi* had not approved of Combatant Status Review Tribunal-type administrative procedures as being an adequate habeas substitute. *See* 128 S. Ct. at 2269-70. *Boumediene* did not address all of the *procedures* to be employed and did not hold that the *Hamdi* framework was inappropriate for federal court habeas proceedings. Moreover, *Boumediene* disclaims addressing what procedures are required in these cases, leaving *Hamdi*'s analysis untouched. *See id.* at 2277 ("It bears repeating that our opinion does not address the content of the law that governs petitioners' detention."); *id.* at 2276 (the "remaining questions are within the expertise and competence of the District Court to address in the first instance"). Because the four-justice plurality opinion in *Hamdi* authored by Justice O'Connor is the controlling opinion, *see Marks*, 430 U.S. at 193; *see also supra*, note 2, it is therefore binding on this Court. *See Agostini v. Felton*, 521 U.S. 203, 237-38 (1997) ("[i]f a precedent of this Court has direct application in a case, yet appears to rest on reason rejected in some other line of decisions, the Court of Appeals should follow the case which directly controls, leaving to this Court the prerogative of overruling its own decisions").

Under *Hamdi*'s framework, *citizen* enemy combatants are entitled to the "core"

protections that constitute the “minimum requirements of due process.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 535, 538. These core procedural rights are threefold: first, a detainee “must receive notice of the factual basis for his classification”; second, a detainee must have “a fair opportunity to rebut the Government’s factual assertions”; and, third, the hearing must occur “before a neutral decisionmaker.” *Id.* at 533. No more can be required as applied to *alien* enemy combatants captured abroad. Indeed, *Boumediene* did not upset the well-established holding that the Fifth Amendment and other individual rights secured by the Constitution do not apply to alien enemy combatants lacking any voluntary connection to the United States. *See Verdugo-Urquidez*, 494 U.S. 259; *Johnson v. Eisentrager*, 339 U.S. 763, 783 (1950).

Third, adopting the *Hamdi* framework provides the appropriate balance between an alien detainee’s right under *Boumediene* to challenge his continued detention with the Government’s competing legitimate interests. In *Hamdi*, as in *Boumediene*, the Court anticipated that petitioners challenging their status as enemy combatants, like other habeas petitioners, “would have some opportunity to present and rebut facts” but noted that courts could “vary the ways in which they do so as mandated by due process.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 526. Therefore, in assessing what process is constitutionally required for evaluating the detainee’s habeas petition, the *Hamdi* plurality applied the balancing test from *Mathews v. Eldridge*, under which “‘the private interest that will be affected by the official action’” is balanced “against the Government’s asserted interest, ‘including the function involved’ and the burdens the Government would face in providing greater process.” 542 U.S. at 529 (quoting *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335). On the one side of the balance, the Court weighed the detainee’s liberty interest in being free from physical detention. *Ibid.* “On the other side of the scale are the weighty and sensitive Governmental

interests in ensuring that those who have in fact fought with the enemy during a war do not return to battle against the United States.” *Id.* at 531. In addition, the Court considered the burdens additional procedures “may impose on the military” in the context of ongoing hostilities. *Id.* at 533; *see id.* at 536 (“[O]ur due process assessment must pay keen attention to the particular burdens faced by the Executive in the context of military action.”). *Boumediene* is fully consistent in expressing concern that “it does not follow that a habeas corpus court may disregard the dangers the detention in these cases was intended to prevent” and that “[c]ertain accommodations can be made to reduce the burden . . . on the military.” 128 S. Ct. at 2276.

Thus, the *Hamdi* plurality recognized that “the exigencies of the circumstances may demand that, aside from the[] core elements [of notice and an opportunity to rebut the Government’s factual assertions], enemy-combatant proceedings may be tailored to alleviate their uncommon potential to burden the Executive at a time of ongoing military conflict.” *Ibid.* Similar concerns are present given the analogous circumstances, such capture outside the United States, between the citizen-detainee in *Hamdi* and the alien-detainees here. The *Hamdi* plurality thus explained, for example, that “[h]earsay . . . may need to be accepted as the most reliable available evidence from the Government in such a proceeding.” *Id.* at 533-34. Similarly, the *Boumediene* Court, while not providing an exhaustive explanation of permissible procedures, recognized that similar accommodations would need to be made. For example, *Boumediene* noted that “the Government has a legitimate interest in protecting sources and methods of intelligence gathering; and we expect that the District Court will use its discretion to accommodate this interest to the greatest extent possible.” 128 S. Ct. at 2276.

In light of these competing interests, and to provide a *workable* mechanism to balance

them, as well as to address the unique separation-of-powers concerns presented by enemy combatant litigation, the *Hamdi* plurality endorsed a “burden-shifting scheme” under which the Government has the initial burden to “put[] forth credible evidence that the habeas petitioner meets the enemy-combatant criteria.” *Id.* at 534. The plurality noted that “the Constitution would not be offended by a presumption in favor of the Government’s evidence, so long as that presumption remained a rebuttable one and fair opportunity for rebuttal were provided.” *Ibid.* Under such a scheme, following a showing of credible evidence by the Government, the burden would “shift to the petitioner to rebut that evidence with more persuasive evidence that he falls outside the criteria.” *Ibid.* This approach “meet[s] the goal of ensuring that [any wrongly accused person] has a chance to prove military error while giving due regard to the Executive once it has put forth meaningful support for its conclusion that the detainee is in fact an enemy combatant.” *Ibid.* These *Hamdi* procedures, which the Court explained are constitutionally sufficient for habeas proceedings involving U.S. citizens detained as enemy combatants in the United States, are *a fortiori* constitutionally sufficient for habeas procedures involving aliens detained as enemy combatants outside the United States. And because the procedures are spelled out by the Supreme Court, they are binding on this Court.

B. A Consolidated Order Implementing the *Hamdi* Framework Is Warranted and Appropriate.

While the foregoing establish why the Court is obligated to follow the general *Hamdi* procedural framework as a matter of law, the practical considerations for this Court’s orderly management of several hundred habeas petitions present compelling reasons as to why the Court *ought* to adopt *Hamdi*’s framework. Many procedural aspects of this case are amenable to coordinated resolution and the habeas process will greatly benefit from such a resolution. Most

of the cases share a core of critical commonalities: all are brought under the constitutional writ of habeas corpus; all involve executive wartime detention; all of the petitioners are detained because they are enemy combatants in the conflict with the Taliban, al Qaeda, and associated forces; all of the petitioners were apprehended overseas; and all are being detained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Not only is the *Hamdi* framework the appropriate one to be applied in these circumstances, an order concretely applying that framework to these many similar cases is called for.

The questions presented by the Court's order – the scope of discovery; the standard for obtaining an evidentiary hearing; the standard governing hearsay; the application of confrontation and compulsory process rights; and the relevant standards of proof and burdens of production and persuasion, and any burden shifting – are each common procedural issues that will apply in each case. There is a congressional policy favoring the coordinated resolution of common issues that arise in cases involving common issues if doing so serves the goal of efficiency, as the statute authorizing consolidation and coordination of multidistrict litigation recognizes. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1407. In enacting that statute, Congress explained that it was meant to “assure uniform and expeditious treatment in the pretrial procedures in multidistrict litigation.” H.R. Rep. No. 90-1130, reprinted in 1968 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1898, 1901 (1968). As the Ninth Circuit has explained in discussing multi-district litigation, “[c]oordination of . . . many parties and claims requires that a district court be given broad discretion to structure a procedural framework for moving the cases as a whole as well as individually.” *In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Products*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1231-32 (9th Cir. 2006).

While this is not multi-district litigation under Section 1407, a similar analysis calls for

coordinated resolution: there are many parties here who are raising similar claims that call for similar procedures. The procedural issues are purely legal issues, in the nature of a rulebook for habeas proceedings of this nature. But, of course, one does not need to know specific facts to know the procedural rules for federal cases. In these cases, where the constitution supplies the only jurisdiction, this Court will need to prescribe the basic procedural rules.

Addressing these issues separately in hundreds of individual actions does not make sense. First, it would be wasteful and inefficient to brief common issues dozens of times before each of the judges on this court. Second, without guidance on common procedural issues, the parties cannot efficiently or effectively prepare for more than 200 proceedings. In *Boumediene*, the Supreme Court recognized the need for coordination, explaining that “[i]f, in a future case, a detainee files a habeas petition in another judicial district in which a proper respondent can be served, the government can move for change of venue to the court that will hear [the *Boumediene*] petitioners’ cases, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.” 128 S. Ct. at 2276 (citation omitted). It would make little sense to “channel[] future cases to one district court,” *id.*, if that court did not itself attempt to address common issues in a coordinated fashion but instead left all common legal issues to be resolved in different ways by different judges in individual cases.

Moreover, the lack of a coordinated approach would lead to severe delay to *ultimate resolution* of these cases. Under petitioners’ approach, the parties would be required to litigate the same legal and procedural issues repeatedly in hundreds of cases before 15 individual judges. There would very likely be disagreement in the procedural approach employed by individual judges which would ensure a significant number of reversals and remands following appeal, and

may very well delay proceedings by creating conflicts that require interlocutory appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) to obtain from the court of appeals what this Court can do now – issue an order addressing “a controlling question of law” which, if resolved, “may materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation.” *Id.* And absent interlocutory appeals, there will be even greater delay over the long term. Widely conflicting rulings, arising from the use of different procedures and different standards would necessarily ensure that there will inevitably be a substantial number of reversals, and remands to the district court that will take years to resolve. Indeed, in the past, these cases have led to divergent opinions on common issues followed by lengthy appeals. *See Boumediene*, 128 U.S. at 2241. This Court has, though coordinated rulings, an opportunity to avoid that outcome. Ultimately, declining to address common procedural issues in a coordinated fashion will not only waste scarce judicial and party resources, it will lead to the very delay that petitioners seek to avoid.

II. APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES TO THE CURRENT PROCEEDINGS.

The decisions in *Boumediene* and *Hamdi* thus provide a basic framework to govern these proceedings. The precise application of these principles may vary in certain cases. But it is essential that the Court establish general baseline principles to make possible the expedited consideration of the scores of pending cases.

A. The Parties’ Respective Burdens.

The burden-shifting framework proposed by the Government seeks to address the special circumstances of these cases. *Cf. Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 534. It therefore differs from typical habeas actions, where the petitioner alone generally bears the burden of proof. *See Garlotte v. Fordice*, 515 U.S. 39, 46 (1995) (“[T]he habeas petitioner generally bears the burden of proof.”);

Eagles v. United States ex rel. Samuels, 329 U.S. 304, 314 (1946) (“[Petitioner] had the burden of showing that he was unlawfully detained.”); *Williams v. Kaiser*, 323 U.S. 471, 472, 474 (1945) (similar); *Walker v. Johnson*, 312 U.S. 275, 286 (1941) (similar); *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 468 (1938) (similar).

The process in each of these cases begins with the Government’s submission of a factual return that “puts forth credible evidence that the habeas petitioner meets the enemy-combatant criteria.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 534; *see* Order of July 11, 2008 (directing submission of factual returns). The Government’s production of evidence gives the petitioner full “notice of the factual basis for his classification.” *Id.* at 533. In addition to making the “credible evidence” on which the Government relies part of the record, any material exculpatory evidence discovered by the attorneys preparing the Government’s return will be provided to the petitioner or petitioner’s counsel, as is more fully addressed in the next section.

If the Government files a return supported by credible evidence, the burden shifts to the petitioner to rebut, “with more persuasive evidence,” the Government’s classification. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 534.³ This affords the petitioner “a fair opportunity to rebut the Government’s factual assertions before a neutral decisionmaker,” *id.* at 533, and gives the Court a chance “to admit and consider relevant exculpatory evidence that was not introduced during the earlier proceeding.” *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2270. The parties should then have the opportunity to brief the legality of detention based on the record and to make arguments as to the credibility and weight of the evidence presented. However, if a petitioner is unable to overcome the Government’s evidence, no further steps need be taken and the Government prevails.

³The petitioner may also file a motion for judgment at this stage.

B. Availability of Discovery.

1. There is no significant history of discovery in habeas proceedings and discovery is certainly *not* constitutionally required. The point of habeas is to provide the court with evidence to justify the detention (and to provide petitioners the opportunity to submit their evidence that detention is unlawful), *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2770; the purpose is not to provide alien enemy detainees an opportunity to obtain additional materials from the Government in a time of war that go beyond that showing.

Even outside the context of wartime status determinations, there is no significant history of discovery in habeas cases prior to 1969, and there has never been a suggestion that the Constitution requires discovery in such proceedings. *See Harris v. Nelson*, 394 U.S. 286, 293 (1969) (in concluding that Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on discovery do *not* apply to habeas proceedings, explaining that “prior to [the promulgation of the federal rules in] 1938” there was no showing made that “discovery was actually being used in habeas proceedings”).⁴ In fact, it was “not until many years later” that factual questions were even considered in federal habeas cases, making it inconceivable that discovery would be an essential component of the writ. *Id.* at 295.

Thus, in these constitutionally-based habeas proceedings, there can be no question that the relevant settled habeas practice – not only in 1789, but for almost two centuries thereafter – would preclude discovery. *See id.* That habeas practice of 1789 did not contemplate discovery or factfinding by the habeas petitioner is clear. Indeed, “[o]ne of the maxims of

⁴Indeed, in 1938, discovery was “one of the most significant innovations” in civil cases generally. *Id.* at 295.

eighteenth-century habeas corpus practice had been that the petitioner could not controvert the facts stated in the return.” Gerald L. Neuman, Habeas Corpus, Executive Detention, and the Removal of Aliens, 98 Colum. L. Rev. 961, 986 n. 131 (1998) (citing, *inter alia*, R.J. Sharpe, The Law of Habeas Corpus 61-68 (1976)). The facts alleged by the Executive to continue to hold an individual “were to be taken as true, and the court was to determine whether the justification was legally sufficient.” *Id.* Even in executive detention cases, courts traditionally conducted only limited factual review. See *INS v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 306 (2001) (“some evidence” review). While courts from the period permitted the prisoner to “allege additional facts consistent with the return that might rebut the appearance of justification,” Neuman, 98 Colum. L. Rev. at 986 n. 131, that was not a constitutional requirement and certainly did not suggest that discovery was ever appropriate. Indeed, *Hamdi*, itself specifically rejected the trial court’s anticipated discovery into various military affairs. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 528, 532.

The Supreme Court has thus held, for example, that in view of the history of the writ and the intended scope of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure a petitioner does not have the right to serve interrogatories on his custodian (although the Federal Rules would otherwise allow for broad discovery in civil suits). *Harris*, 394 U.S. at 292-98. Significantly, in 1938, when the federal rules were initially adopted, the expansion of statutory habeas corpus practice to its present scope was only in its primordial stages. *Mooney v. Holohan*, 294 U.S. 103 (1935); *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458 (1938); *Waley v. Johnston*, 316 U.S. 101, (1942). And it was not until many years later that the federal courts considering a habeas corpus petition began to even make an *independent* determination of the factual basis of claims that state convictions had

violated the petitioner's federal constitutional rights.⁵ *Brown v. Allen*, 344 U.S. 443 (1953).

Thus, the notion that the *Constitution*, or traditional habeas practice as of 1789 or later, requires any discovery to enemy combatant petitioners is demonstrably false.

That the Constitution did not require such innovations to the habeas practice of 1789 is demonstrated by the need for subsequent legislation to expand factfinding authority of federal courts, which did not occur until after the Civil War. *See* Act of Feb. 5, 1867, ch. 28, § 1, 14 Stat. 385 (stating that a “petitioner may deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or may allege any fact to show that the detention is in contravention of the constitution or laws of the United States,” and requiring the federal court to “proceed in a summary way to determine the facts of the case, by hearing testimony and the arguments of the parties interested”). And it was in 1890 that the Supreme Court, citing the Civil War era statute, held that the federal courts could have a proper role in determining certain non-jurisdictional facts. *Cunningham v. Neagle*, 135 U.S. 1, 70-75 (1890). The statutory expansion of the factfinding role only proves the point such functions are never constitutionally *required*. So too here. Alien detainees at Guantanamo may be permitted to invoke 1789 habeas practice, but that does not entitle them to any discovery against the Government, or anyone else. And while they may provide their *own* evidence and version of events for this Court's consideration, any discovery they may be granted from the Government is a matter of Executive discretion rather than a constitutional entitlement.

⁵ “It is also of some relevance that in 1948, when Congress enacted 28 U.S.C. § 2246 expressly referring to the right of parties in habeas corpus proceedings to propound written interrogatories, its legislation was limited to interrogatories for the purpose of obtaining evidence from affiants where affidavits were admitted in evidence. Again, the restricted scope of this legislation indicates that the adoption in 1938 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure was not intended to make available in habeas corpus proceedings the discovery provisions of those rules,” *Harris*, 394 U.S. at 296, let alone that the *Constitution* requires any discovery at all.

Modern developments in statutory habeas procedure cannot alter this constitutional ceiling. Thus, it is of no moment that in *Harris* the Court interpreted the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, to authorize limited discovery in statutory habeas cases at the discretion of the court. Indeed, the fact that discovery, even in modern statutory habeas cases, is *entirely discretionary*, *see Harris*, 394 U.S. at 300, Habeas Rule 6(a), provides a complete answer to the question whether it is constitutionally required. Moreover, recent developments in habeas practice cannot alter the fact that there was no constitutional requirement for discovery in habeas cases. The Suspension Clause cannot operate as a “one-way ratchet that enshrines in the Constitution every grant of habeas jurisdiction” conferred by statute or judge-made common law, *see St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. at 341-42 (Scalia, J., dissenting), for if it did, then the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), which limited state prisoners’ access to the writ, would be unconstitutional, a proposition the Supreme Court rejected in *Felker v. Turpin*, 518 U.S. 651, 662-664 (1996) (“judgments about the proper scope of the writ are ‘normally for Congress to make’”). Thus, there is significant support for the historical approach to habeas as providing the constitutional baseline. *See Swain v. Pressley*, 430 U.S. 372, 384-85 (1977) (Burger, C.J., concurring in part and concurring in the judgment); Friendly, *Is Innocence Irrelevant? Collateral Attack on Criminal Judgments*, 47 U. Chi. L. Rev. 142, 170 (1970). Congress’s repeal of habeas jurisdiction, in conjunction with the fact that constitutionally-derived habeas corpus does not require discovery, is therefore fatal to the claim that discovery is appropriate in these proceedings.

2. Although not constitutionally required, when filing its factual returns, the Government will provide any evidence that tends materially to undermine information presented in the return

to support the petitioner's classification as an enemy combatant, which is encountered in developing the returns by the attorneys preparing them (including the Department of Justice attorneys assigned to the case and those Department of Defense attorneys working on the case with them).⁶ This voluntary disclosure will make discovery from the Government unnecessary under the governing precedents and background habeas principles. Indeed, to date, no discovery has been allowed in the context of enemy combatant habeas cases. In *Hamdi*, the Supreme Court expressly rejected the imposition of a "process [that] would approach the process that accompanies a criminal trial" including "quite extensive discovery of various military affairs." *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 528; *see id.* at 532-33. In turn, *Boumediene* did not identify discovery as one of the critical, constitutionally-compelled elements of adequate habeas review, 128 S. Ct. at 2270, and instead rejected the notion that "[h]abeas corpus proceedings need . . . resemble a criminal trial, even when the detention is by executive order." *Id.* at 2269. Accordingly, even assuming any discovery were required or appropriate, *Boumediene* and *Hamdi* set down a clear marker beyond which habeas discovery cannot properly extend, and which is far less burdensome than the "extensive discovery" that is applicable to criminal proceedings. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 528. The Government's voluntary disclosures clearly exceed that marker.

In domestic criminal proceedings, the Government's constitutional discovery obligation is defined by the *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), line of precedents. Thus, beyond the

⁶Materials that are not classified or otherwise protected will be available for viewing by the detainee. Detainee's counsel in most instances will be able to view classified materials. In some cases, highly sensitive information will only be disclosed to the court for in camera review, and not to detainee's counsel. As the Court cautioned in *Boumediene*, "the Government has a legitimate interest in protecting sources and methods of intelligence gathering [and] and we expect that the District Court will use its discretion to accommodate this interest to the greatest extent possible." 128 S. Ct. at 2276 (citing *United States v. Reynolds*, 345 U.S. 1, 10 (1953)).

required production of material exculpatory evidence under *Brady*, the “[t]here is no general constitutional right to discovery in a criminal case.” *Weatherford v. Bursey*, 429 U.S. 545, 559 (1977). Accordingly, in the criminal context, it is well established that the Due Process Clause requires no open-ended discovery beyond the prosecution’s *Brady* obligations. *Ibid.*; see *Gray v. Netherland*, 518 U.S. 152, 167-68 (1996); *Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, 480 U.S. 39, 59 (1987) (“[a] defendant’s right to discover exculpatory evidence does not include the unsupervised authority to search through the [Government’s] files”); *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 437 (1995) (“We have never held that the Constitution demands an open file policy (however such a policy might work out in practice)”; Fed. R. Crim. P. 16, 1975 Advisory Cmte. Notes (“the defendant has no constitutional right to discover any of the prosecution’s evidence (unless it is exculpatory within the meaning of *Brady*)”). Requiring discovery here, in the civil habeas context, is therefore not only inconsistent with *Hamdi* – which rejected the criminal discovery model as overly burdensome – it is contrary to the *Boumediene* Court’s reasoning that criminal-type processes are inappropriate. 128 S. Ct. at 2269.

The Government’s proposed disclosure is narrower than a prosecutor’s *Brady* obligations, but nonetheless satisfies any plausible discovery obligation that would be appropriate in these proceedings. First, there is, as we have explained, *no* constitutionally-derived disclosure obligations in civil cases, much less cases involving wartime status determinations. Second, the Government’s proposal, while narrower than *Brady*, still goes well beyond what *Hamdi* anticipated. See 542 U.S. at 528, 532. And nothing in *Hamdi* or *Boumediene* suggested that discovery rising to the level of *Brady* requirements was appropriate in these cases. Third, as we have explained, there is no constitutionally-based requirement for

discovery in habeas cases *at all*, much less a constitutionally-based requirement for *Brady* type disclosures. The *Brady* rule, after all, “trace[s] its origins to early 20th-century strictures against misrepresentation,” *Kyles*, 514 U.S. at 432, but such a recent derivation is *too* recent to be relevant in determining the scope of constitutional habeas under the Suspension Clause. And because the *Brady* obligation stems from the Fifth Amendment’s due process obligations in domestic *criminal* cases, which has no application either to habeas cases or to these petitioners, the Government’s provision of material exculpatory evidence in these cases is undoubtedly a matter of Executive discretion rather a constitutionally required element of these proceedings.

At the same time, because the Government has no interest in erroneously holding a person who does not pose a threat to the United States and in order to implement *Hamdi*’s direction that the Government submit “credible” evidence to the Court, the Government will provide all evidence discovered by its attorneys in preparing the factual return that tends materially to undermine the information presented in the return to support the petitioner’s classification as an enemy combatant. *Cf. Brady*, 373 U.S. at 87 (in domestic criminal case, prosecutor must provide known “evidence favorable to an accused . . . where the evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment”).

While the Government will turn over material exculpatory evidence discovered by its attorneys in preparing the factual return, the Government will not conduct an open-ended search for evidence relating to the petitioner, exculpatory or otherwise. Imposing such a requirement would be improper for several reasons. First, as we have explained, because there is no *Brady* obligation in this context and no requirement for discovery, *see supra*, pp. 16-22, there also is no obligation to conduct an open-ended search for exculpatory material; rather, at its core habeas is

about giving petitioner an opportunity to present his best evidence to this Court. *See Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2270 (habeas court must have “authority to admit and consider relevant exculpatory evidence that was not introduced during the earlier proceeding” by the petitioner). Second, imposing an obligation to search affirmatively for material exculpatory evidence would be the kind of “quite extensive discovery” rejected by the controlling plurality in *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 528. Finally, such an approach would be extraordinarily burdensome in a time of ongoing war, *see Bismullah III*, 514 F.3d at 1301-02 (Henderson, J. dissenting). The United States military and our intelligence agencies cannot be required to devote substantial resources in a time of war for evidentiary fishing expeditions. It is therefore not the “prudent and incremental” approach to factfinding that the *Hamdi* plurality required in this context. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539; *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2262 (“habeas procedures” should be “modified to address” “practical barriers”).

We have explained how the Government’s voluntary disclosure more than satisfies any discovery obligation that could conceivably be appropriate in this context. On the other hand, the D.C. Circuit’s vacated *Bismullah* decision, which created an expansive appellate record based on the specific requirements of Combatant Status Review Tribunal procedures, does not provide a helpful guidepost for determining the scope of disclosure or discovery in habeas proceedings, for four reasons. *See Bismullah v. Gates*, 501 F.3d 178, 192 (D.C. Cir. 2007). First, *Bismullah* was wrongly decided, garnered the support of less than a majority of the en banc court, and has been vacated by the Supreme Court. *See Bismullah v. Gates*, 514 F.3d 1291, 1298-99, 1306 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (four judges agreed with panel decision; five judges disagreed; and one voted against en banc to avoid delaying the resolution of *Boumediene*) (*Bismullah III*).

The court erred by conflating the scope of the appellate record with the issues that are reviewable by the court and by adopting a review function for itself that went well beyond the narrow review intended by Congress. Second, the *Bismullah* decision went well beyond even a prosecutor's *Brady* obligations, which we have already shown are not required in this context. See *Bismullah v. Gates*, 503 F. 137, 140 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (*Bismullah II*) (whether or not ruling "impose[s] . . . a greater obligation to 'turn over' exculpatory evidence . . . than [*Brady*]" is "irrelevant"). Third, *Bismullah* addressed the requirements of a unique regulatory and statutory scheme that is not at issue here. See CSRT Procedures, Enc. 1, § (E)(3) (defining "Government Information"); *id.*, Enc. 2 (discussing role of the CSRT Recorder in reviewing Government Information). The D.C. Circuit in no way suggested that its expansive and unprecedented definition was constitutionally required, but rather was simply that panel's reading of the operative regulations for CSRTs. *Bismullah II*, 503 F.3d at 140. Fourth, *Bismullah* created an expansive and overbroad appellate record primarily to address the Court's concern that a CSRT determination is not "the product of an open and adversarial process . . . [but] is the product of a necessarily closed and accusatorial process," in which the detainee lacked a meaningful opportunity to submit his own evidence. *Bismullah III*, 514 F.3d at 1296 (Ginsburg, C. J., concurring in denial of rehearing en banc); see also *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2270. Here, on the other hand, the record before a habeas court will be the result of an adversarial process where each petitioner has an opportunity to submit his own evidence, with the assistance of counsel.

In sum, the Government will provide the evidence discovered by its attorneys in preparing the factual return that tends materially to undermine the information presented in the return to support the petitioner's classification as an enemy combatant – a voluntary disclosure

that goes well beyond what *Hamdi* envisioned for a U.S. Citizen and is not constitutionally required, but that will assist this Court in reviewing these habeas cases.

3. Even if the Court concluded additional discovery were constitutionally required, it should occur only very rarely, and each specific discovery request must be approved by the district court, as is contemplated by rules for statutory habeas. Such an extraordinary request should be granted only after the district court has decided that other less intrusive steps cannot resolve the issue, and the discovery authorized must itself be incremental. *See Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539 (factfinding must be “both prudent and incremental”); *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2262 (“habeas procedures” should be “modified to address” “practical barriers”). Discovery that is not both extraordinarily rare and narrow is also antithetical to the expedited disposition of the over 200 cases at issue.

We have explained that neither *Hamdi* or *Boumediene* called for *any* discovery in this context; *Hamdi*, instead, reversed a discovery order and *Boumediene* identified the constitutionally-required elements of habeas proceedings but in no way suggested that discovery was one of those elements. Thus, in the rare case where a court considers ordering discovery, as the Supreme Court instructed in *Hamdi*, it is imperative that this Court “proceed with the caution . . . necessary in this setting” to create a “process that is both prudent and incremental.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539. The controlling opinion in *Hamdi* made clear that the procedures and factfinding mechanisms available to detainees should reflect their “‘probable value’ and the burdens they may impose on the military.” *Id.* at 533 (quoting *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335); *see Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2262 (“habeas procedures” should be “modified to address” “practical barriers”).

In weighing the probable value of discovery or testimony against the burdens created, the Court should be limited by statutory habeas practice, including the rules adopted by the Supreme Court to govern statutory habeas proceedings, which set a *ceiling*, not a floor, for proceeding under *constitutional* habeas. Habeas corpus proceedings are civil actions but are not subject to all rules or statutes governing civil actions. Indeed, “it is clear that there was no intention to extend to habeas corpus, as a matter of right, the broad discovery provisions which, even in ordinary civil litigation, were “one of the most significant innovations” of the rules. *Hickman v. Taylor*, 329 U.S. 495, 500 (1947). Thus, rules for statutory habeas substantially limit the availability of discovery by requiring leave of the court, following a showing of good cause, before a specific discovery request is allowed. *See* Habeas Rule 6(a) (codifying *Harris v. Nelson*, 394 U.S. 286 (1969)); *see also* *Bracy v. Gramley*, 520 U.S. 899, 904 (1997) (“A habeas petitioner, unlike the usual civil litigant in federal court, is not entitled to discovery as a matter of ordinary course.”). A discovery request must be quite specific: it must “provide reasons for the request” and “include any proposed interrogatories and requests for admission, and must specify any requested documents.” Habeas Rule 6(b).

As the Supreme Court explained in *Harris*, the extensive discovery contemplated by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is “ill-suited to the special problems and character of [habeas] proceedings,” 394 U.S. at 296, observing that ordinary discovery procedures can be “exceedingly burdensome and vexatious.” *Id.* at 297; *see* 28 U.S.C. § 2243 (habeas court “shall summarily hear and determine the facts”). As the Court recognized, the burden on the Government, “which is necessarily and properly incident to the processing and adjudication of habeas corpus proceedings, would be vastly increased” by allowing ordinary discovery, and “the

benefit to prisoners would be counterbalanced by the delay which the elaborate discovery procedures would necessarily entail.” *Harris*, 394 U.S. at 297.

Such concerns apply with particular force in the expedited consideration of petitions filed by over 200 detainees. As the Court noted in *Hamdi*, discovery raises several governmental concerns, including the need to protect intelligence, the need to avoid “discovery of various military affairs,” and the risk of “futile search[es] for evidence buried under the rubble of war.” 542 U.S. at 528, 532; *see also In re Iraq and Afghanistan Detainees Litigation*, 479 F. Supp. 2d at 105 (“The discovery process alone risks aiding our enemies by affording them a mechanism to obtain what information they could about military affairs and disrupt command missions by wresting officials from the battlefield to answer compelled deposition and other discovery inquiries . . .”); *Al Odah v. United States*, 329 F. Supp. 2d 106, 106-07 (D.D.C. 2004) (holding that enemy combatants were required to request leave from the court before serving their discovery requests, and denying their request for leave to conduct discovery as premature and inadequately substantiated).

Discovery can be authorized properly only as a last resort – if it all – if the submissions otherwise fail to show that the detention is lawful, and only if other “incremental” steps, *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539, such as the expansion of the record pursuant to habeas Rule 7, is ineffective. *See Habeas Rule 7(b)* (allowing submission of affidavits to expand the record “[i]f the petition is not dismissed”); Rule 7, 1976 Advisory Committee Notes (“[t]he purpose [of Rule 7] is to enable the judge to dispose of some habeas petitions not dismissed on the pleadings, without the time and expense required for an evidentiary hearing”).

It is thus a petitioner’s burden to show, on the basis of “specific allegations” that “if the

facts are fully developed” he may be “entitled to relief.” *Bracy*, 520 U.S. at 908-09 (quotation marks omitted); *cf. O.K. v. Bush*, 344 F. Supp. 2d 44, 56 (D.D.C. 2004) (denying hearing in habeas action involving Guantanamo detainee because hearing was not relevant to relief sought); *Rich v. Calderon*, 187 F.3d 1064, 1067 (9th Cir. 1999) (affirming denial of discovery and evidentiary hearing because petitioner failed to explain how “habeas relief might be available if favorable evidence were developed” and because evidentiary process in habeas proceedings “was never meant to be a fishing expedition”); *Williams v. Bagley*, 380 F.3d 932, 974 (6th Cir. 2004) (holding that “[c]onclusory allegations are not enough to warrant discovery” in habeas proceedings); *see also Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 538 (holding that petitioner must be given an opportunity “to present *his own* factual case” (emphasis added)).

Moreover, were the Court to find additional discovery constitutionally required, such discovery must itself be “incremental,” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539. For example: limited interrogatories or requests for admission must be sought prior to depositions; document requests must be considered only after requests for admission, and must be narrow and focused on specific documents, not open-ended. To this end, as provided for in the federal habeas rules, petitioner’s requests for leave to take discovery must be “accompanied by a statement of the interrogatories or requests for admissions and a list of the documents, if any, sought to be produced,” Habeas Rule 6(b), so that the court can properly determine whether discovery is required and, if so, ensure that the petitioner employs the least intrusive or burdensome means to garner the discoverable information. Further, care must be taken to safeguard the Government’s “legitimate interest in protecting sources and methods of intelligence gathering.” *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2276.

Such concerns, and the exigencies of considering over 200 cases on an expedited basis, strongly indicate that, if discovery beyond the Government's voluntary disclosures is to be permitted, it should, at least in the first instance, take the form of specific Court-approved interrogatories that may be answered by any appropriate Government personnel possessing the requisite knowledge. The Court should also allow the Government the opportunity to suggest substitute proceedings for actual depositions involving other detainees or substitutes for discovery requested as to certain types of information. To do otherwise would be impracticable in this context, would not be incremental or prudent, and would do nothing to ensure that petitioners obtain "prompt" adjudication of their claims, *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2275.⁷

C. The Presentation of Evidence.

In the normal course of these cases, the Government expects that the Court will be able to decide individual cases on the written record. Although in many cases a hearing in which counsel may argue about the significance of the record presented will be appropriate, hearings involving live witness testimony will be almost entirely inappropriate. What *Hamdi* and

⁷ Even under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure's far more generous provisions for discovery, a court may limit the methods or extent of discovery when "the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(c). On that basis, courts have held that in certain instances, for example, interrogatories are the most appropriate discovery method. *See, e.g., Kyle Eng'g Co. v. Kleppe*, 600 F.2d 226, 231-32 (9th Cir. 1979) (holding that interrogatories were more appropriate than deposing a high-ranking Government official); *Am. Civil Liberties Union v. Gonzales*, 237 F.R.D. 120, 122-23 (E.D. Pa. 2006) (finding plaintiffs had not shown that oral deposition was the "least intrusive or burdensome means" of discovery and instead allowing plaintiffs to serve interrogatories); *Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Fed. Home Loan Bank Bd.*, 96 F.R.D. 619, 621-22 (D.D.C. 1983) (denying plaintiff's request to depose two members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on the ground that plaintiff had not shown "that the information it hope[d] to elicit from them is not ascertainable by way of interrogatories addressed to the Board, the deposition of a single spokesman designated to testify for it, or the testimony of . . . other witnesses").

Boumediene make clear, in prescribing a “prudent and incremental” approach that recognizes “proper deference” to the political branches in the “procedural and substantive standards used to impose detention to prevent acts of terrorism,” is that evidentiary hearings with live testimony should be the *last* resort, only after all other alternatives have failed. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539; *Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2276; *see id.* at 2262 (“habeas procedures” should be “modified to address” “practical barriers”). The absence of live testimony in no way presents an impediment to the effective resolution of these cases. Courts can and should rely on affidavits from reliable sources and intelligence gathered by agents of the United States Government in the course of performing their sworn duties. While such evidence may not always resemble the records found in traditional criminal cases, it is no less reliable in this context. Indeed, it is often the basis for critical decisions involving life and death. There is neither a Sixth Amendment nor hearsay bar to the consideration of such evidence, which *Hamdi* recognized would often be the most reliable evidence in these cases.

1. Availability of an Evidentiary Hearing.

As with discovery, there is no constitutional entitlement to an evidentiary hearing in habeas cases. Historically habeas at most looked at the legal basis for detention. *See, supra* p. 16-19. Thus, there was no significant early history of evidentiary hearings in habeas, either in 1789 or for decades thereafter. Indeed, there were no statutory provisions at all for a hearing prior to the 1867 Act. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2243. And, as with discovery, the fact that even under *modern practice outside* the context of wartime status determinations, a “trial may be had *in the discretion* of the federal court,” *Brown v. Allen*, 344 U.S. 443, 463-64 (1953) (emphasis added), only confirms that a testimonial hearing is not constitutionally required. Thus, while the courts

historically have looked at the sufficiency of the factual submissions, there is no tradition of trial-type proceedings. *See Ex parte Bollman*, 4 Cranch 75, 135 (1807) (determining whether “there is . . . sufficient evidence” to “justify his commitment” based on the written record); *id.* at 101 (habeas is “appellate in nature”); *see also St. Cyr.*, 533 U.S. at 306 (traditional habeas review in executive detention context was for “some evidence”). More importantly, neither *Hamdi* nor *Boumediene* suggested that a testimonial hearing would be appropriate or required in these circumstances. Instead, they simply require that this Court be able to consider factual submissions of the parties on the propriety of detention. *See Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2270 (what is “constitutionally required” under Suspension Clause is the “authority to admit and consider relevant exculpatory evidence that was not introduced during the earlier proceeding”); *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 533 (Fifth Amendment requires that detainee simply have a “fair opportunity to rebut the Government’s factual assertions”). Thus, the Constitution does not require a testimonial hearing with live witnesses, as opposed to documentary evidence and written testimony by affidavit.

Further, *Hamdi* makes clear that evidentiary hearings with live testimony, if they occur at all, will be exceptional. At its most basic level, the controlling opinion in *Hamdi* teaches that courts reviewing wartime status determinations must “proceed with the caution . . . necessary in this setting” to create a “process that is both prudent and incremental.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 539. The *Hamdi* plurality made clear that the procedures and factfinding mechanisms available to wartime detainees should reflect their “‘probable value’ and the burdens they may impose on the military.” *Id.* at 533 (quoting *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335). *Hamdi* emphatically rejects the notion that soldiers must be distracted from “the serious work of waging battle” to provide eyewitness

accounts of actions that occurred half a world away. *Id.* at 531-32; *see id.* at 533-34 (“Hearsay, for example, may need to be accepted as the most reliable available evidence from the Government in such a proceeding.”). Evidentiary hearings with live testimony also pose heightened risks and burdens to what *Boumediene* recognized as the Government’s obviously “legitimate interest in protecting sources and methods of intelligence gathering.” *See Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2276; *see also Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 532 (“discovery into military operations would . . . intrude on the sensitive secrets of national defense”). And routine evidentiary hearings also would conflict with the guidance from the Supreme Court, and the strongly expressed desire of various judges of this Court, to adjudicate the Guantanamo habeas actions as expeditiously as possible. *See Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2275.

For all these reasons, evidentiary hearings with live testimony should be granted only rarely (if at all), only as a last resort, and only after the Court has reviewed the parties’ written submissions. In our judgment, evidentiary proceedings should be allowed only when the court determines that, absent an evidentiary hearing, the weight of the evidence supports the habeas petitioner. *Cf. Schriro v. Landrigan*, 127 S. Ct. 1933, 1940 (2007) (“It follows that if the record refutes the applicant’s factual allegations or otherwise precludes habeas relief, a district court is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing”). As *Hamdi* itself suggests, at the initial stage of written submissions, once the Government establishes a plausible case for detention, the evidence is presumed correct and the detainee must then produce a traverse with “more persuasive” evidence for the proceedings to continue. 542 U.S. at 534. Even assuming that the Constitution sometimes might require an evidentiary hearing with live witnesses, that issue could not arise, consistent with the “prudent and incremental” process required by *Hamdi*, until *after* a

detainee has rebutted the Government's initial showing with "more persuasive" evidence. 542 U.S. at 534, 539. *Cf. Rich v. Calderon*, 187 F.3d 1064, 1067 (9th Cir. 1999) (affirming denial of discovery and evidentiary hearing because petitioner failed to explain how "habeas relief might be available if favorable evidence were developed" and because evidentiary process in habeas proceedings "was never meant to be a fishing expedition"). Indeed, even under modern statutory habeas outside the context of wartime status determinations, a habeas court must "summarily hear and determine the facts, and dispose of the matter as law and justice require." 28 U.S.C. § 2243. Thus, "the district court need not hold an evidentiary hearing for each habeas petitioner." *Tijerina v. Thornburgh*, 884 F.2d 861, 866 (5th Cir. 1989) (citing *Kaufman v. United States*, 394 U.S. 217 (1969); *Harris v. Nelson*, 394 U.S. 286 (1969)).

Under these principles, at an absolute minimum, insubstantial disputes should not give rise to an evidentiary hearing with live testimony. For example, a petitioner should not be permitted to haul United States servicemembers away from the battlefield if a knowledgeable affiant testifies that a detainee was captured with missiles and the detainee simply makes a general denial, because doing so would completely undermine the *Hamdi* burden-shifting framework. With the assistance of counsel, petitioners should have an unfettered ability to present their best evidence, and to challenge the Government's evidence, through written submissions. That by itself is far more than the process historically available in habeas. To the extent that petitioners wish to go even further, and to demand an evidentiary hearing with live witnesses, the courts should defer ruling on those demands until after reviewing the written submissions, and should grant them rarely if ever. As even modern statutory habeas practice makes clear, habeas courts "summarily hear and determine the facts." 28 U.S.C. § 2243.

2. Confrontation and Compulsory Process Rights.

No constitutional provision gives rise to confrontation and compulsory process rights for habeas review of wartime status determinations governing aliens captured and held abroad as enemy combatants.

First, the Sixth Amendment rights to confrontation and compulsory process are limited by the terms of the Constitution to criminal proceedings. *See* U.S. Const., amend. VI (“[i]n all *criminal prosecutions*, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process”) (emphasis added). It establishes a trial right that applies exclusively to criminal trials. *See California v. Green*, 399 U.S. 149, 157 (1970) (“[I]t is this literal right to ‘confront’ the witness at the time of trial that forms the core of the values furthered by the Confrontation Clause.”). Thus, the Supreme Court has held that the Sixth Amendment does not compel the presence of a prisoner in collateral proceedings. *See United States v. Hayman*, 342 U.S. 205, 222 (1952) (“The existence of power to produce the prisoner does not, of course, mean that he should be automatically produced in every Section 2255 proceeding. This is in accord with procedure in habeas corpus actions.”). Habeas is not, of course, a criminal proceeding, so the rights conferred by the Amendment do not apply. *See Coleman v. Balkcom*, 451 U.S. 949, 954 (1981) (Marshall, J., dissenting from denial of certiorari) (“A habeas corpus proceeding is, of course, civil rather than criminal in nature, and consequently the ordinary Sixth Amendment guarantee of compulsory process . . . does not apply.”); *Oken v. Warden, MSP*, 233 F.3d 86, 93 (1st Cir. 2000) (same). Accordingly, the Sixth Amendment does not confer on petitioners a right to compel the production of military personnel who provided evidence to the habeas court.

The Suspension Clause also does not confer a right of confrontation or compulsory process in constitutionally-based habeas proceedings. Instead, *Boumediene* created a limited set of Suspension Clause rights to allow the petitioner to submit his own evidence to expand the record, but did not address the issue of compulsory process and nowhere suggested that there was a right to bring into court those individuals who provided affidavits in support of detention.

The Fifth Amendment also does not entitle petitioner to compulsory process or confrontation. First, it is doubtful whether the detainees here have rights conferred by the Fifth Amendment at all. See *Verdugo-Urquidez*, 494 U.S. at 273; *Agostini*, 521 U.S. at 237-38. In any event, even if the Fifth Amendment applies it cannot encompass confrontation or compulsory process because *Hamdi* very plainly explained that detention could be justified based upon information about a detainee's capture made by "a knowledgeable affiant" who would "summarize [the Government's] records." *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 534. While a petitioner must have an opportunity "to present his own factual case to rebut the Government's return," that opportunity does require a right to obtain testimony of the affiant. *Id.* at 538.

In other contexts, the Supreme Court has recognized that district courts have the discretion to order a prisoner produced at in a collateral review proceeding in which "there are substantial issues of fact as to events in which the prisoner participated," *Hayman*, 342 U.S. at 223 (noting that "[w]hether the prisoner should be produced depends upon the issues raised by the particular case"). However, *Hayman* involved modern practice under the habeas statute and rules, as opposed to the traditional, eighteenth-century practice enshrined in the Suspension Clause. Moreover, *Hayman* did not involve wartime status determinations, and *Boumediene* and *Hamdi* make clear that the standards are fundamentally different in this context. Finally,

Hayman did not involve aliens detained outside sovereign United States territory. This distinction is critical because courts lack the authority to order aliens admitted into the United States: “[T]he conditions of entry for every alien . . . have been recognized as matters . . . wholly outside the power of [courts] to control.” *Fiallo v. Bell*, 430 U.S. 787, 796 (1977). That power is constitutionally assigned to the political branches. *U.S. ex rel. Knauff v. Shaughnessy*, 338 U.S. 537, 542 (1950). Accordingly, as Judge Robertson has correctly concluded, even under modern statutory habeas, the district courts cannot order into the United States even a Guantanamo detainee who already has succeeded on the merits of his habeas petition. *Qassim v. Bush*, 407 F. Supp. 2d 198, 202-03 (D.D.C. 2005). *A fortiori*, the Court cannot order, under narrower constitutional habeas, the admission into the United States of a Guantanamo detainee who may wish to testify on his behalf during ongoing proceedings.

If a court should determine that the detainee’s participation (or another detainee’s participation) in a hearing is essential to the Court’s adjudication, the Court could permit participation by telephone or video conference from Guantanamo. Such an approach would give the detainee more process than is constitutionally compelled, while at the same time eliminating the grave separation-of-powers and security concerns that otherwise would apply.

3. Admissibility of Hearsay Evidence.

Hamdi establishes that hearsay will be the norm, not the exception, in the parties’ submissions both in the factual return and traverse, and during an evidentiary hearing if one is required. As the controlling plurality explained, “[h]earsay . . . may need to be accepted as the most reliable available evidence from the Government” in these habeas proceedings. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 533-34. That statement does not set forth a standard for admissibility, but rather

identifies what is likely the *best* evidence available for enemy combatant determinations given the wartime context that led to these detentions. Indeed, the *Hamdi* plurality specifically directed the lower courts to consider the second-hand statements of Government officials regarding a detainee's actions and the circumstances of the detainee's capture, where the official is familiar with relevant Government practices and has reviewed the Government's "records and reports." *See id.* at 512-13, 534, 538 ("a habeas court . . . may accept affidavit evidence like that contained in the Mobbs Declaration").

This principle is critical. Without it, soldiers would be summoned back from remote battlefields to testify to the circumstances of distant captures. Intelligence reports might be excluded without live, in-court testimony from confidential sources. A tip from a custodial interrogation in the field could require the in-court appearance of military interrogators, or even the present or former detainee subject to the interrogation. None of these absurd consequences is remotely compelled by traditional wartime or habeas practices, by the Fifth Amendment or the Suspension Clause, or by *Hamdi* and *Boumediene*.

To the contrary, as the Supreme Court recognized in *Hamdi*, "military officers who are engaged in the serious work of waging battle would be unnecessarily and dangerously detracted by [developing the case in chief for] litigation half a world away," by a judicially-made prohibition against the use of hearsay evidence to support wartime status determinations. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 531-32. In war there is no evidence room and chain of custody procedures. Evidence of combatancy (*i.e.*, weapons) is generally destroyed, not retained. Indeed, much of the physical evidence may be "buried under the rubble of war." *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 532. Moreover, the events giving rise to the military detention of the Guantanamo detainees took

place overseas, where the Government does not have the same freedom to operate. Additionally, because habeas proceedings could result in the erroneous release of enemy combatants (as has the Department of Defense administrative review process, which the Supreme Court has held to be an inadequate substitute for habeas), requiring the live testimony of soldiers or others involved in the war effort could easily jeopardize their safety. *See Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at 2276 (habeas procedures must ensure protection of intelligence sources).

Even if the Constitution required some limits on consideration of hearsay, those limits would surely devolve to the *weight* the habeas court should give to the evidence rather than the question of admissibility. The hearsay rule is “grounded in the notion that untrustworthy evidence should not be presented to the triers of fact” and the view that “[o]ut-of-court statements . . . lack the conventional indicia of reliability: they are usually not made under oath or other circumstances that impress the speaker with the solemnity of his statements; the declarant’s word is not subject to cross-examination; and he is not available in order that his demeanor and credibility may be assessed by the jury.” *Chambers v. Mississippi*, 410 U.S. 284, 298-99 (1973) (citing *Green*, 399 U.S. at 158). Nonetheless, considerations of “trustworthiness” or “reliability” routinely justify the admission of hearsay pursuant to numerous well-recognized exceptions. *See, e.g., United States v. D’Anjou*, 16 F.3d 604, 610 (4th Cir. 1994); *Guam v. Ignacio*, 10 F.3d 608, 612 (9th Cir. 1993); *Rock v. Huffco Gas & Oil Co.*, 922 F.2d 272, 277 (5th Cir. 1991); *Gass v. United States*, 416 F.2d 767, 772 (D.C. Cir. 1969). Moreover, although the Federal Rules of Evidence governing introduction of hearsay encompass bench trials, the courts have repeatedly recognized that the hazards associated with the introduction of hearsay evidence before jury trials apply with much diminished force in trials before a judge. *See, e.g., United*

States ex rel. Ford v. Pate, 425 F.2d 178, 180 (7th Cir. 1970) (admission of potential hearsay “occurred during a bench trial which reduced the likelihood of prejudice”); *see also United States v. Cardenas*, 9 F.3d 1139, 1155 (5th Cir. 1993); *Gulf States Utilities Co. v. Ecodyne Corp.*, 635 F.2d 517, 519 (5th Cir. 1981) (“The exclusion of this evidence under Rule 403’s weighing of probative value against prejudice was improper. This portion of Rule 403 has no logical application to bench trials.”). Accordingly, in civil bench trials, “many experienced judges admit hearsay they deem reasonably reliable and probative, either ‘for what it is worth’ or on some more explicit rejection of the hearsay rule and its some 30 exceptions.” *Cobell v. Norton*, 224 F.R.D. 1, 5 (D.D.C. 2004) (citing *McCormick on Evidence*, 137 (2d ed. 1972), and Kenneth C. Davis, *Hearsay in Nonjury Cases*, 83 Harv. L. Rev. 1362 (1970)) (internal citations omitted). Moreover, in pretrial detention hearings before a judge, Congress expressly provided that the limitations on hearsay *do not apply*. 18 U.S.C. § 3142 (“The rules concerning admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the hearing.”).

Thus, to the extent that any constitutional question is presented at all, the issue in these cases would be not whether hearsay evidence should be admitted, but what weight particular evidence should be accorded in a particular proceeding. Exclusion of hearsay, which must be reviewed by the judge in any event, would serve no useful purpose. To the contrary, allowing battles over the admissibility (rather than the probative value) of hearsay evidence would only impede the expedited resolution of these cases. In contrast, “[i]t is well settled that in a non-jury trial the introduction of incompetent evidence does not require a reversal in the absence of an affirmative showing of prejudice. The presumption is that the improper testimonial evidence,

taken under objection, was given no weight by the trial judge and the Court considered only properly admitted and relevant evidence in rendering its decision.” *United States v. McCarthy*, 470 F.2d 222, 224 (6th Cir. 1972); *see also Holt v. Sarver*, 442 F.2d 304 (8th Cir. 1971) (noting that in nonjury cases there will typically be no reversal for the erroneous reception of evidence); *Can-Am Engineering Co. v. Henderson Glass, Inc.*, 814 F.2d 253, 255 (6th Cir. 1987) (holding that it makes no difference whether evidence is admitted or not in a court trial where the record did not indicate that judge used the testimony in his decision).

Of course, in weighing the hearsay evidence, “the Constitution would not be offended by a presumption in favor of the Government’s evidence.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 534. Indeed, in light of the unique context in which these habeas cases arise and the primary issue involved, *i.e.*, whether the United States may legally detain combatants to prevent them from returning to the battlefield, such a presumption is both appropriate and necessary. The costs of an erroneous determination against the Government – which could ultimately result in the deaths of more American soldiers or civilians, either on the field of battle or from terrorist attacks – are grave. Thus, evidence submitted by the Government, including hearsay evidence, can and must be accorded appropriate weight.

* * *

As discussed, the proposed framework addresses the principles set forth by the Supreme Court in *Hamdi* and *Boumediene*. Those principles permit meaningful judicial review of wartime status determinations, while at the same time recognizing that “enemy combatant proceedings may be tailored to alleviate their uncommon potential to burden the Executive at a time of ongoing military conflict.” *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 533; *see also Boumediene*, 128 S. Ct. at

2276 (“In considering both the procedural and substantive standards used to impose detention to prevent acts of terrorism, proper deference must be accorded to the political branches.”). Moreover, absent a clear and limited framework of this sort, the expedited resolution of hundreds of pending petitions will be impossible. Therefore, we respectfully request that the Court enter the Government’s proposed case management order.

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